

KHALFINA, R.

Principles of the civil law of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republics.
Vop. ekon. no.2:108-115 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Civil law)

KHALFIN, S.L.[deceased]; KHALFINA, S.L.; DOVGAL, V.N.; KHALFINA,
N.A.; GREBENNIKOVA, M.M., Eds.

[Petrology of the Kogtakh gabbro-monzonite-syenite complex
(Kuznetsk Alatau)] Petrologiia kogtakhskogo gabbro-montsonit-
sienitovogo kompleksa (Kuznetskii Alatau). Novosibirsk,
Nauka, 1965. 90 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KHALFINA, V.K.

Some middle Devonian Stromatoporoida of the southwestern edge of
the Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. Zap.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR
no.13:75-101 '53. (MLRA 8:12)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Hydrozoa, Fossil)

AKSARIN, A.V.; ANAN'YEV, A.P.; BENEDIKTOVA, R.N.; GORBUNOV, M.G.; GRATSLANOVA,
R.T.; YEGOROVA, L.I.; IVANIYA, V.A.; KRAYEVSKAYA, L.N.; KRASHOPETYEVA,
P.S.; LEBEDEV, I.V.; LOMOVITSKAYA, M.P.; POLETAYEVA, O.K.; ROGOZIN, L.A.;
RADCHENKO, G.P.; RZHONSNITSKAYA, M.A.; SIVOV, A.G.; POMICHEV, V.D.; ~~KHAL-~~
~~FINA, V.K.~~; KHALFIN, L.L.; CHERNYSHEVA, S.V.; NIKITINA, V.N., redaktor;
GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Atlas of leading forms of fossils in the fauna and flora of Western
Siberia] Atlas rukovodiashchikh form iskopaemykh fauny i flory zapad-
noi sibiri. Pod red. L.L.Khalfina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po geologii i okhrane neдр, Vol.1. 1955. 498 p. Vol.2. 1955.
318 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:3)

1. Tomsk. Politeknicheskij institut imeni Kirova.
(Siberia, Western--Paleontology)

KHALFINA, V.K.

New representative of the subgenus *Labechiella* Yabe et Sugiyama from the Ordovician in Kazakhstan. Trudy GIN no.9:229-231 ' 58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Tomskiy Politekhnicheskii institut,
(Kazakhstan--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

KHALFINA, V.K.

Stromatoporoids from Cambrian sediments of Siberia. Trudy
SNIGGIMS no.8:79-83 '60. (MIRA 15:9)
(Siberia—Stromatoporoides)

KHAL'FINA, Ye. N.

Attempt to develop a new method for treating stammering in children of school age. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 7:285-295 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti rebenka (zav. - N. I. Krasnogorskiy). Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(STAMMERING) (CHILDREN, ABNORMAL AND BACKWARD)
(REMEDIAL TEACHING)

TSUKKERMAN, Il'ya Ioannovich.; BREDOV, M.M., retsenzent.; KHALFINYM, A.M.,
retsenzent.; BONSHTEDT, B.F., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye. M., tekhn. red.

[Electron optics in television] Elektronnaia optika v teleyidenii.
Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 247 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Electron optics)
(Television--Picture tubes)

KHALFON, V.I., inzh.

KHALFON, V.I., inzh.

Using the attribute system in programming the calculation of
complex sections with double-address digital computers.
Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.1:29-31 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. KHALICICH P.S. Eng.

2. USSE (600)

4. Tractors

7. Durability of driving gears of tractor KT-12, Vest.mash.32 no.11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Apr'1 1953, Uncl.

PETROVA, K.G., kand. med. nauk; ABDIYEV, N.; KHALIDZHANOV, B.

Thromboembolism of the major vessels in children with toxic diphtheria of the pharynx with hemorrhagic syndrome. *Pediatrics* 42 no.8:94-95 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. -- dotsent T.N. Nikonova) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Detskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy Bol'nitsy No.2 (glavnyy vrach F.S. Sakova), Alma-Ata.

CA

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH COPIES

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COMB ELEMENTS

COMB ELEMENTS

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CA 22

Treating Rahu gasoline with cupric chloride. A. A. Borzhilinsk
Khokhlov and I. B. Borzhilinsk. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 12, 31 3. A satisfactory octet test was
obtained with various Russian gasolines after treatment
with CuCl_2 of various concns. and amts. The spent re-
agent was recovered by blowing with air. The CuCl_2 soln.
is corrosive and the vessels used in the recovery of CuCl_2
must be protected. A. A. Borzhilinsk

ASM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
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<p>3424. SURFACE ACTIVITY OF LUBRICATING OIL ADDITIVES. <u>Khalif, A. L.</u> (Neftyanoe Khoz., 1946, <u>24</u>, No. 11, 50-4; Chem. Abstr. 1947, <u>41</u>, 3949).</p> <p>Measurements are reported of the surface tension of a number of lubricating-oil addition agents at 10-80°, the effect of these agents on the surface tension of a motor oil at 50 and 70°, and the effectiveness of foam inhibitors. Curves show the surface tension of oil with addition of Aerolube, Santokube, Paranox, And Delo, in concentrations up to 5%. The highest values of surface tension are observed approximately at those concentrations which have been recommended as optimal by the American manufacturers. Upon addition of 1.5% Paranox to a Russian aviation oil the foaming factor is 14% higher, and with 1% Paranox plus 0.1% Dow foam inhibitor it is 2% lower, than that of the oil alone. The Dow inhibitor also reduces the surface tension at the oil-air boundary.</p>																									
<p>ASH-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
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Khalif, A. I.

Tonkha, K. K., Losikov, B. V., and Khalif, A. I. "The effect of an admixture on the improvement of the properties of diesel oils," Neft. Khoz-vo, 1946, No. 11, p. 54-56

SO: U-2388, Letoris Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949.

Bo ads

B1-3 Petroleum

Use of rust inhibitors in lubricating oils. V. V. Loshkov, A. L. Khalil, and L. A. Aleksandrova (*Nef. Khim.*, 1948, No. 8, 47-52; *J. Ind. Petrol.*, 1948, 84, 397a).—Tests were made of the anti-corrosive effects of adding various compounds to turbine oils. A polished steel plate, after being dipped in the oil, was suspended in a water-bath at 40° and 70°, and the period which elapsed before rusting became visible was noted. The Amer. Soc. Test. Mater. (D666-44T) procedure was also used. Results show that chloro- and nitro-derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons, and stearic, oleic, abietic, and naphthenic acids and their salts do not give adequate protection from corrosion; unsaturated fatty acids are unsuitable due to their harmful effect on demulsification properties. Excellent results were obtained when using 0.5% of specially synthesized mixed ("MT") additives based on compounds with one or more double bonds, and possessing secondary valency (no further details are given). These additives in some cases improve the demulsification properties of the oil and do not impair its stability to oxidation.

R. B. CLARK.

CHERNYSHEV, A. B., KEL'TSEV, N. V., KHALIF, A. L.

Carbon, Activated, Propane, Butane

Adsorption equilibrium of a propane-butane mixture on activated carbon.
Dokl. AN SSSR 82, No. 1, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May ²1958, Uncl.
Moskovskiy Khimiko-Tekhnologicheskii Institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva rcd. 31 Oct. 1951

KHALIF, A. L.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001" CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"
USSR/Chemistry - Fuels

"Separation of Propane - Butane Mixture With A Moving Layer of Adsorbent, "A. B. Chernyshev, Corr Men, Acad of Sci USSR, N. V. Kel'tsev, A. K. Khalif

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 84, pp 757-760, 1952

A chromatographic method for the sep'n of a propane - butane mixt followed by desorption by means of electric heating was worked out and formulated mathematically. The procedure involves use of a moving layer of adsorbent(activated carbon) in an adsorption column. The deg of sep'n is 98-99%.

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KHALIF, A. L.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62574

Author: Khalif, A. L., Yeremenko, V. S.

Institution: None

Title: Development Trends of Gas-Gasoline Industry

Original

Periodical: Gazovaya prom-st', 1956, No 1, 36-40

Abstract: Considered are the basic trends in utilization of associated gases of petroleum deposits and the new features introduced in the industrial methods of recovery of gas-gasoline and liquified gas by oil absorption, adsorption on solid adsorbents, low temperature condensation and rectification.

Card 1/1

KHALIF, A.L.; KOF, I.M.

Air-cooled refrigerators. Gas.prom. no.11:36-39 N '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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KHALIF, A.L.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-8
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2574

Author : Khodanovich, I.Ye., Khalif, A.L.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gases.

Title : Some Problems of Recovery of the Gas Associated with
Petroleum at the Fields of Tatneft Federation.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, 1957, No 1(9), 3-9

Abstract : The problems considered are those of recovery and trans-
port of the gas at the fields, uninterrupted operation of
the pumping system, and of maximum retention, in the gas,
of the gasoline which is separated at the gasoline reco-
very plant.

Card 1/1

KHALIF, A.L.

YEFIMOV, L.I.; KHALIF, A.L.

Hydrocarbon adsorption by the descending bed of activated charcoal
particles, Trudy VNIIGAZ no.1:17-26 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Adsorption) (Hydrocarbons)

KHALIF, A.L.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their

I-8

Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum-
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2547

Author: : Kel'tsev, M.V., Khalif, A.L.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gases.

Title : Investigation of the Process of Carbonizing of the Silicate
Catalyst During the Process of Catalytic Cracking of Hydro-
carbons.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, 1957, No 1(9), 27-34

Abstract : A study was made of the process of carbonizing of industri-
al silica gel, containing an addition of alumina, during
catalytic cracking of light gasoline of direct distillation
The study procedure was based on investigation of carbon
deposition on the surface of the catalyst, and of the

Card 1/2

KEL'TSEV, N.V.; KHALIF, A.L.

Intermittently operating carbon adsorption apparatuses with
horizontal adsorbers. Gaz. prom. no. 7:44-47 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Gasoline)

(Gas industry--Equipment and supplies)

YEREMENKO, V.S.; POPOV, V.I.; KHALIF, A.L.

Natural-gas gasolines and their use. Gaz. prom. no.8:43-47 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

(Gasoline)

KHALIF, A.L.

Small natural gasoline installations. Gas. prom. 4 no.4:53-55
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Liquefied petroleum gas)

ZHDANOVA, N.; KHALIF, A.

Drying of gases by the liquid process at elevated temperatures.

Gas.prom. 4 no.9:48-51 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Gases--Drying)

✓
YEPIMOV, L.I.; KOROLENKO, T.P.; KHALIF, A.L.; ESTRIN, V.N.

Adsorption of heavier hydrocarbons from natural gases by means
of free-falling particles of activated carbon. Trudy VNIIGAZ
no.6:137-148 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Hydrocarbons) (Carbon, Activated)

KHALIF, A.L.; YEFIMOV, L.I.

Mass transfer coefficients during adsorption by a fixed-bed and
by free-falling particles of the adsorbent. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.6:
149-153 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Gases) (Adsorption) (Mass transfer)

25 (5)

AUTHORS:

Gushchin, V. P., Kel'tsev, N. V.,
Khalif, A. L.

SOV/32 25-9-46/53

TITLE:

Sound Indicator for the Stream of an Adsorbent, Catalyst, or
Another Solid Packing in a Column

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9 p 1140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Larger plants usually use a screw conveyer connected with a signal lamp as flowmeter for dispersive materials. Such a device, however, is impractical for the work of smaller plants or plants operating with high pressure. It was reported in 1956 (Ref 1) that Hungarian engineers, in studying the separation of acetylene by the adsorption method, had used sound indicators (I) for checking the even distribution of the solid packing in the column, a tuning fork serving as the main element. At the same time, the device described here was developed and is recommended as an indicator of the stream of the solid packing. The device was tested in the VNIIGAZ testing plant which was designed for the purification of hydrogen in a mobile layer of active carbon (at 50 atm). A scheme (Fig) shows that the device is attached to the middle of the column, the

Card 1/2

Sound Indicator for the Stream of an Adsorbent,
Catalyst, or Another Solid Packing in a Column

SOV/32-25-9-46/53

needle-shaped "feeler" reaching into the stream. The needle is fastened to a bronze foil on which there is a piezo-electric crystal, and connected with two automobile spark plugs. The sound signals from the plug is transferred to the dynamics by means of a low-frequency amplifier. For this purpose, an assembly of the sound-reflecting device KUUP-56 can be used which is produced by the Leningradskiy zavod "Kinap" (Leningrad Plant "Kinap"). The sound intensity can be adjusted as needed. The device may also be used for the operational control of the gas lift. There are 1 figure and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Natural Gas)

Card 2/2

ZHDANOVA, N.V.; KHALIF, A.L.

Technological indices of the operation of units for drying
casing-head and natural gases. Gaz. prom. 5 no. 12:42-45
D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Gas, Natural—Pipelines)

GOHECHENKOV, G.I., IVANOV, A.K., RYBAK, B.M., KHALIF, A.L.

Efficient methods of processing the condensates from gas-condensate fields. Gaz.prom. 5 no.2:52-54 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Krasnodar Territory--Condensate oil wells)

825 13

5.3300(B)

S/065/60/000/008/007/007
E030/E412

AUTHORS: Rybak, B.M. and Khalif, A.L.

TITLE: Catalytic Cracking or Catalytic Reforming

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.8,
pp.66-70

TEXT: It is claimed that catalytic reforming will be a more economic process than catalytic cracking for increasing fuel production in the USSR to meet the 1965 target. Catalytic cracking is more economic only in those regions without oil such as in Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Central Asian Republic, which possess cheap solid or gaseous fuel, so that light petroleum products are most required. In all other cases, cracking even to produce lower paraffins, olefins and gases for petrochemicals is uneconomic. The claim of Beyder is rejected, that in regions without coal or gas, such as the Urals and parts of European Russia, light products' requirements are 10 to 20% lower than elsewhere. Contrary to the situation in the USA, which has different crude types and where motor gasoline is the most important product, catalytic reforming is superior in the USSR because motor gasoline is not the main product and will not be for at least the next fifteen years. By using
Card 1/3

825 13

S/065/60/000/008/007/007
E030/E412

Catalytic Cracking or Catalytic Reforming

reforming, the existing refineries would require only 70% of the available USSR crude to satisfy the motor gasoline (FBP 180 to 200°C) requirements for 1965, leaving the surplus free for export. Further, with some crudes, especially naphthenics, up to 7 - 10% of the aromatics may be extracted without appreciably lowering the octane number (motor method) below 80. Diesel and jet fuel requirements could be met from non-paraffinic and slightly paraffinic crudes by broadening the fraction from 140 - 350°C to 180 - 430°C. Catalytic cracking at 350 to 540°C, as advocated by Agafonov, gives large yields of diesel and high octane number aviation fuels but the outlet for these is less than for the products of reforming. Cracking of distillate residues gives 9 to 12% wt/wt of gases up to C₄, and 5 to 10% coke and waste, while cracking with Tuymazy and Romashk sulphurous crudes gives 5 to 7% gases up to C₄, and 8.5 to 10% coke and waste. Cracking of narrow distillate fractions gives similar results. The high wastage factor and the fact that sufficient feedstocks can be obtained for petrochemicals from natural gases and from the gases from reforming units, therefore makes the cracking process

Card 2/3

44

KHALIF, A.L.; KOF, I.M.

Study of the operation of desorbers of oil absorption apparatus. Trudy
VNIIGAZ no.12:150-158 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Sorption) (Gasoline)

REGEL'MAN, M.A.; KHALIF, A.L.; KHUSAINOV, B.Kh.

Preparation of isopentane in an isobutane column. *Gaz. prom.* 6 no. 5:45-47. 1961.

(Butane)

(Propane)

(MIRA 14:3)

VORONCHIKHINA, M.G.; KEL'TSEV, N.V.; STAROVOYTOVA, A.F.; KHALIF, A.L.

Obtaining solvents from casing-head gasolines. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.12:
159-163 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gasoline) (Solvents)

AEROV, M.E.; CORECHENKOV, V.G.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SUM-SHIK, L.Ye.; SKOBLO,
A.I.; KHALIF, A.L.; BROZIN, I.A.; SATTAROV, U.G.

Effectiveness and maximum loads of industrial absorbers with various
bubble trays. Gaz. prom. 6 no.11:35-38 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Mass transfer) (Plate towers)

ZHDANOVA, Nina Vladimirovna; KHALIF, Al'bert L'vovich; NOVIKOVA, M.M.,
ved. red.

[Dehumidification of natural and casinghead gases] Osushka prirod-
nykh i poputnykh gazov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 110 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Gas, Natural)

SARKIS'YANTS, Gayk Arkad'yevich; BEN'YAMINOVICH, Osip Aleksandrovich;
KEL'TSEV, Vladimir Vladimirovich; KEL'TSEV, Nikolay
Vladimirovich; POLOZKOV, Vladimir Tikhonovich; KHALIF, ~~6x~~
Al'bert L'yovich; KHODANOVICH, Ivan Yefimovich; RAABEN, V.N.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PLETNEV, K.N., inzh., red.; LEVINA,
Ye.S., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., ~~tekhn.~~ red.

[Processing and utilization of gas] Pererabotka i ispol'zovanie
gaza. [By] G.A. Sarkis'iants i dr. Moskva, Gostekhtizdat, 1962.
216 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kafedra gaza Azerbaydzhanskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znamen
instituta nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (for Raaben, Pletnev).
2. Zamestitel' direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta gazovoy promyshlennosti (for Raaben).
(Gas, Natural)

(Gas industry--Equipment and supplies)

KHALIF, A.L.

Modernizing the gasoline plants of the Tatar A.S.S.R. and
Bashkiria. Gaz. prom. 7 no.11:39-43 N '62.

(MIRA 17:9)

ALIKHANTSEV, I.A.; GORYACHEV, V.G.; YEFEMENKO, V.S.; KORNILYEV, Ya.F.;
EPALIF, A.L.

Obtaining liquefied gas in the refining of oil on the pressure
and vacuum distillation units of petroleum plants. Gas. prom. 8
no. 11:48-50 1963.
(MIRA 17:11)

YEREMENKO, V.S.; KHALIF, A.L.; KACHUR, O.Yu.

Foreign technology, Gaz. prom. 8 no.6:40-42 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

ALEKSEANDROV, I.A.; GOMUCHENKOV, V.G.; KHALIF, A.I.; KRZHIZHEV-KAYA, N.G.

Hydraulic calculation of grid-plate columns. Gaz.prom. 10 no.3:40-46
'65.
(MIRA 18:5)

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										1ST AND 2ND ORDER									
KHALIF, M.																													
S																				8									
<p>The Planned Operation of Open-Hearth Furnaces. M. Khalif and T. Koval. (Stal, 1938, No. 2, pp. 14-21). (In Russian). The documentary side of drawing up a plan for the operation of an open-hearth furnace is dealt with. The main plan covers the whole period of operation (150 heats) from one complete overhaul to another. Subsidiary and more detailed plans are drawn up during operation to cover 5-day periods and 24-hour periods, as well as servicing and accessory operations before and after the tapping of heats. In addition, the authors give specimens of forms, charts and similar documents which have to be filled in by the responsible personnel. These provide a record of the actual operating characteristics of the furnace.</p>																													
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GONCHARENKO, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BABIY, A.S.; BAYDUK, V.F.;
BAZILEVSKIY, A.R.; MISHCHENKO, N.M.; MALINOVSKIY, V.G.;
NELEPA, V.I.; TOL'SKIY, A.A.; TRET'YAKOV, Ye.V., kand.
tekhn. nauk; KHALIF, M.L.; PODOPRIGORA, I.D.

Smelting of steel in oxygen- and steam-blown converters with
an acid lining. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:20-25 J1-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

FEL'DMAN, L., inzhener-konstruktor; KHALIF, S., brigadir razmetchikov.

Measuring the distance from the plumb line to the selected base
in centering machines and mechanisms on ships. Mor.1 rech.flot
14 no.2:29-30 F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

(Marine engineering)

KHALIF, Semen L'vovich; YAROVA, L.V., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Practices of a layout man in a ship repair yard] Opyt raz-
metchika sudoremontnogo zavoda. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Morskoi transport," 1959. 80 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

KHALIF, V.B., inzh.

Calculating temperature drop in the insulation of mesh
winding of electric machines. Vest.elektroprom. 31
no.2:30-32 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric machinery--Winding)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

KHALIFAZADE, Ch. M.

Petrography of the Jurassic Clays of Northeast Azerbaydzhan. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR, 9, No 8, 1953, 445-450.

The sandy and siltstone fractions of the samples investigated contained quartz, feldspar, and detritus of minerals. The clayey fraction is represented by thinly dispersed minerals havein an aggregate structure. Under optical tests these minerals approximate hydromica and chlorite appearing in a metamorphized zone. (RZhGeol, No 1. 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

KHALIFAEV, Ch. M.

Monothermite and Illite in the Jurassic Clays of Northeastern Azerbaydzhani (resume in Azerbaydzhani) Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR, 9, No 9, 1953, 517-524

Information on the mineralogical composition of the Jurassic clays of northeastern Azerbaydzhani is presented. The fraction less than 0.001 mm of four samples of clay taken from various stratigraphic horizons were subjected to thorough investigation (optical, X-ray structural, thermal, chemical, spectrophotometric, physicochemical), establishing that the clays in the Jurassic deposits of northeastern Azerbaydzhani are monothermites and quantitatively inferior illites. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

KHALIFAZADE, CH. M.

KHALIFAZADE, CH. M.

"Mineralogy of Clayey Rocks (Argillites) of the Aalen Formations (Lower Jurassic) of Northeastern Azerbaydzhan."
Cand Geol-Min Sci, Inst of Geology imeni I. M. Gubkin, Acad
Sci Azerbaydzhan SSR, Baku, 1954. (KL, no 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.
(14)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

KHALIFA-ZADE, CH. M.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61318

Author: Khalifa Zade, Ch. M.

Institution: None

Title: Study of the Complex of Absorbed Cations and Water-Soluble Salts of Argillites of Aalen-Bayos of Northeastern Azerbaydzhan as an Index of Facies Situation

Original
Periodical:

Dokl. AN Azerb SSR, 1955, 11, No 12, 839-843; Azerbaijani resumé

Abstract:

Determinations were made of the absorbed complex of clays by treatment with 0.5 N NH_4Cl after removal of water soluble salts with distilled water. The content thus determined (in mg/equival. per 100 g of rock): total amount of absorbed complex does not exceed 15-16; Mg^{2+} 0.78-4.48; $\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+$ 0.2; Ca^{2+} 5.46-17.44, rarely 1.8-2.8; increased content of absorbed Ca^{2+} is attributed to decomposition of embedded organic substances; ratio $(\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+)/(\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+})$ on the average < 0.02 , indicates coastal conditions of accumulation of sediments.

Card 1/1

Incl. Geology with I. M. Gubkin, AS AZER. SSR

KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.

"Petrography of upper Cretaceous sediments of southern Fergana" by A.G.Babaev; "Petrography of upper Cretaceous sediments of southeastern Fergana" by A.M.Akramkhodzhaev ("Trudy" of the Uzbek Institute of Geology, no.10, 1954). Reviewed by Ch.M.Khalifa-Zade. Izv.AN Uz. SSR no.4:77-79 '56. (MIRA 14:5)
(Fergana—Geology, Stratigraphic) (Babaev, A.G.)
(Akramkhodzhaev, A.M.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

KHALIFAZADE, CH.M.

Some problems of the spectrographic study of rocks of Azerbaijanian
oil fields. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.3:6-7 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Azerbaijan--Rocks--Spectra)

~~KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.~~

A new hydromica variety from Bajocian argillites of the southeastern
Caucasus. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 13 no.6:647-653 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR
Sh.A. Azizbekovym.
(Gyulekh--Hydromica)

KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

Mineralogy of middle Jurassic argillites from northeastern Azerbaijan.
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 13 no.9:987-990 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Institut geologii Dagestanskogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh.A. Azizbekovym.
(Azerbaijan--Argillites)

20-114-4-52/63

AUTHOR: Khalifa-Zade, Ch. M.

TITLE: On the Oil—Producing Nature of Argillaceous Rocks From the Middle Jurassic of the South-West Caucasus (K voprosu o nefteproizvodyashchem kharaktere glinistyykh porod sredney Yury yugo-vostochnogo Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 869 - 872 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The argillaceous mass of the Middle Jurassic in the said territory is considered by many scientists as an "oilmother suite" (neftematerinskaya svita) which feeds the younger Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous sediments. On this occasion the authors produced from the existence of gas eruption places and from bituminous phenomena. However, the mineralogical-chemical nature of the argillaceous rocks and the organic substance contained in them is by far not sufficiently well investigated. The author devoted many years to the mineralogical investigation of these rocks and their content. Analysis of their mineralogical composition has shown that they consist of hydromica

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20-114-4-52/63

On the Oil-Producing Nature of Argillaceous Rocks From the Middle Jurassic of the South-West Caucasus

of various degrees of modification, those modification having been brought about by alterations of stadium. This is also true for the chlorites and the previously formed argillaceous minerals which underwent a transfer, re-sedimentation and diagenesis. Thus it is not possible to reconstruct in a plausible manner the geochemical picture of sedimentation of the Middle Jurassic on the basis of argillaceous minerals only. In order to clarify this picture the author studied the contents of the autogenous—mineralogical form of iron, of the organic carbon and the bitumen. Finally, the quantity of the primary C_{org} was computed according to the determined balance of the autogenous form of iron. Table 1 shows that all samples have a comparatively high content of the residual C_{org} . It seemed likely that a high content of pyrite iron might be found as well, but it does not seem so from the table. There are however high contents of carbonate iron. In spite of these deviations a certain regularity in the distribution C_{org} , FeS_2 and $FeCO_3$

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20-114-4-52/63

On the Oil-Producing Nature of Argillaceous Rocks From the Middle Jurassic of the South-West Caucasus

ciple in Soviet lithology. Strakhov extends this idea also to diagenesis. The author for his part therefore endeavored to reconstruct the possible individual features of the sediment genesis of the Middle Jurassic rocks on the basis of some elements of diagenetical formation of minerals. In the course of this work a number of reversible systems formed, their equilibrium being regulated by the course of decomposition and oxidation of the C_{org}. The author believes that the cause of the weak development of sulphide sulfur lies in the physico-geographic particularities of the Middle Jurassic basin and in the initial composition of the organic substance. Apparently it was more brackish than seas usually are. However, these circumstances had a reducing effect only upon the carbonate iron minerals, while they acted slightly oxidizingly or neutrally on organic matter. Therefore such geochemical conditions prevailing the lipoid fraction of the organic matter could not produce such a large quantity of bitumen and oil, as would

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On the Oil-Producing Nature of Argillaceous Rocks From
the Middle Jurassic of the South-West Caucasus

20-124-4-52/63

be required of industrially useful oil-wells. There are 1
figure, 1 table, and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR
(Geological Institute of the Daghestan Branch of the AS USSR)

PRESENTED: December 25, 1956, by N.M. Strakhov, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1956

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710020-1"

AUTHOR: Khalifa-Zade, Ch. M.

SOV/20-120-3-51/67

TITLE: On the Problem of the Conditions of the Formation of Clayey
Minerals in the Jurassic Time of the South-East Caucasus
(K voprosu ob usloviyakh obrazovaniya glinistykh mineralov
yury Yugo-Vostochnogo Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp. 621-624
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a previous paper (Ref - footnote 1, p. 621) a genetic
diagram of the sedimentary clayey deposits was proposed by
the author. It shows a triangle at the tips of which inter-
layer (mezhaloynnye) cations are placed as well as the con-
tent of Al^{3+} and Si^{4+} in the silicon-oxygen tetrahedrons
of the stratified hydrosilicates. As a basis of the pro-
posed genetic diagram the author employed a quantitative
modification of $R \cdot (OH_2)^+$ in the space between the packets
(mekhpaketnoye), and corresponding to this, the variation
of Al^{3+} , Si^{4+} in a fourfold coordination. In the present
paper the author attempted to explain the mechanism of forma-
tion of the minerals mentioned in the title with the help

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SOV/20-120-3-51/67

On the Problem of the Conditions of the Formation of Clayey Minerals in the Jurassic Time of the South-East Caucasus

of the said diagram. They were investigated by him through several years by means of a whole complex of methods (Refs 1-6). Clays are there in general composed of hydromica metamorphosed to various degrees. Crystallochemical formulae of the hydromica, obtained by a relative computation of the chemical composition of the fraction < 0001 mm from various districts, are given (Table 1). They are mostly considerably modified because of the replacement of K^+ according to the scheme $R^+ \rightleftharpoons (OH)_2^+$. In order to clarify the problem according to which type of disintegration (acidous or alkaline) the modification of the hydromica proceeds and to which clayey mineral this or that crystallochemical formula belongs, the author entered the data from the chemically investigated samples into the diagram in a fourfold coordination, taking into consideration the K^+ - and $(OH)_2^+$ -content in the space between the packets and the modification of Al^{3+} , Si^{4+} . The analysis of the Jurassic sediments on the basis of the separation of lithogenetical rock types showed that the latter formed in a shallow water reservoir and with respect to facies belong to different sections of the

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SOV/20-120-3-51/67

On the Problem of the Conditions of the Formation of Clayey Minerals in the Jurassic Time of the South-East Caucasus

continental slope of the shelf. A humid climate was prevalent in the catchment areas. From the Upper Jurassic time onwards the climate became dryer and the relief peneplained. A characteristic arid climate prevailed in the Tithonian age. Such an abrupt change of conditions, more exactly of the type of sedimentation, showed a clearly marked effect on the clayey minerals. Figure 2 shows crystallographical data on the hydromica from the respective area. The position of the points in the diagram may point to the fact that an acidous or alkaline medium was locally generated. An acidous type of disintegration could also be favored by climatic conditions. In spite of some deviations the points on the whole are situated in such fields of the diagram which characterize the different modifications of hydromica. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

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SOV/20-120-3-51/67

On the Problem of the Conditions of the Formation of Clayey Minerals in
the Jurassic Time of the South-East Caucasus

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk
SSSR
(Geological Institute of the Dagestan Branch, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: October 23, 1957, by N. M. Strakhov, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1957

1. Clays--Geology 2. Minerals--Geology 3. Geochemistry

Card 4/4

3(8).

AUTHORS:

Khalifa-Zade, Ch. M., Abbasova, S. M. SOV/20-125-5-43/61

TITLE:

Chamosite Clays From the Kimmeridgian Stage Sediments of the Southeastern Caucasus (Shamozitovyie gliny iz otlozheniy kimeridzha yugo-vostochnogo Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5, pp 1110-1113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The sediments mentioned in the title have a siliceous appearance and a green-gray and olive-green color. The rocks of this stage are developed in the axial and near axial parts of the Dibrarskaya geosyncline. They lie progressively on various Dogger-horizons. Upwards in the section the Kimmeridgian Stage is abruptly overlain by a red Tithonian-mass. The thickness of the Kimmeridgian Stage fluctuates between 180 and 200 m and is lithologically represented by sandstones, "aleurites" and "aleuritic" argillites. These sediments have a flysch structure here. They belong to the facies of sediments from the coastal part of a shallow sea. Results of the microscopic study are given. The green color (Ref 2) is said to be due to a chloritic substance. In order to explain the nature of the green scaly minerals found (residue after

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Chamosite Clays From the Kimmeridgian Stage Sediments SOV/20-125-5-43/61
of the Southeastern Caucasus

treatment with 5 % HCl), the content of soluble iron was determined according to the method of reference 3 (Table 1). Since the majority of the total iron (approximately 80 %) is represented by soluble iron (10-12 % in the minerals) it can be asserted that 35-40 % of these clays consist of chamosite. Its extraction was not successful. The fine fractions (after HCl treatment) were investigated thermally (Fig 1), chemically (Table 3) and with X-rays (Table 2). Thus it was determined that the argillites of the Kimmeridgian Stage in the southeastern Caucasus consist of hydromica and chamosite of various origins. The hydromicas are apparently related to the clayey rocks of the source areas which consist of shaly, Dogger argillite and Lusitanian limestones. Consequently these hydromicas are related to the Middle Jurassic claystones. Chamosite originated from clayey sediments by a chemical process in the diagenetic stage. The small amount of organic carbon indicates a spongy sediment of a neutral or weakly reducing medium (Table 1). This favored the formation of a lepto-chlorite facies. The iron came into Kimmeridgian waters from the adjoining mainland in an oxide form as a mechanical

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Chamosite Clays From the Kimmeridgian Stage Sediments SOV/20-125-5-43/61
of the Southeastern Caucasus

suspension. The clay and silica required for the formation of chamosites are of volcanic origin (Ref 1). The Kimmeridgian sediments were systematically enriched with volcanic dust, which fell from volcanoes of the adjoining mainland (region of the Kura depression), which were active at that time. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute of the Dagestan Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: December 26, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1958

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3 (5)

AUTHOR: Khalifa-Zade, Ch. M.

SOV/20-126-2-40/64

TITLE: On the Genesis of the Prissamurskoye Deposit of Siderites of South Dagestan (O genezise Prissamurskogo mestorozhdeniya sideritov Yuzhnogo Dagestana)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 2, pp 371-374 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the total ore-balance of the Caucasus, the siderite-ore of Dagestan takes the leading position. The problem mentioned in the title is, however, still insufficiently investigated. In this region the Prissamurskoye (Near Samurian) deposit is the most important and best known. There are 2 hypotheses on its genesis: a. the siderite-ore was formed out of sea-water as colloidal carbonate ($\text{FeCO}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$). The iron precipitation is explained by a high CO_2 -partial pressure in the atmosphere during the Jurassic period (Ref 2), b. the afore-said ores developed due to the activity of iron-bacteria in an Aalenian water in a milieu of H_2S fermentation. Careful facial-lithological investigations have shown that the

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On the Genesis of the Prissamurskoye Deposit of
Siderites of South Dagestan

SOV/20-126-2-40/64

distribution zone of the ore-concentration of siderites is confined to isolated parts of a shallow sea (Fig 1), rich in islands. Between these islands the accumulation of fine-grain material and of iron was favored. The facial map of the deposit (Fig 1) illustrates the form, size, and position of the siderite-formation area as well as its correlation to other facial types of sediments in the shallow open sea. The ore-formation area ran almost parallel to the coastline of the old continent of Paleocaucasus (Table 1). The sources which favored the enriching with iron are to be sought in the paleographic conditions pertaining to the upper Aalenian of the East Caucasus. An exceptionally warm and damp climate (Ref 6), encouraged an extensive weathering in the catchment area as well as a substantial transporting of iron into the waters. Terrigenous material was only gradually carried in. The parts of the old continent adjoining the coast, formed an extensive marshy plain which was drained by brooks and small rivers. The iron ran into the water predominantly in oxide form and as colloidal salts. Conveyance was taken care of by ground solutions which were distributed over the marshy

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On the Genesis of the Prisamurskoye Deposit of
Siderites of South Dagestan

SOV/20-126-2-40/64

plain. The iron therein was of a bicarbonate form. This is the 1st form in which the iron was carried out. The 2nd form was the oxide migration. In the strong outflow of the rivers the gels of ferric hydroxides played an important role. The brine which fell into the water in large quantities, partly coagulated while the remainder was carried on into the pelagian part of the shallow sea, and there accumulated as a sediment rich in iron and clay. The ferric hydroxide which did not become sedimentary in the coastal waters was considerably diluted by terrigenous material. This was but not the case with the isolated waters and therefore the Fe_2O_3 content in the dispersed initial-sediments of these waters were 4-5 times greater than in the neighbouring synchronous loamy sediments of the open sea. The wooded islands favored this process. They gradually sank during the ore formation. The isolated parts were levelled out in stages. There siderites and sideroplesites developed, which on the periphery, followed the pistomesite and braunite. In the adjacent sediments of the open sea only calcite-braunite-

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On the Genesis of the Prisamurskoye Deposit of
Siderites of South Dagestan

SOV/20-126-2-40/64

ankerite concretions are distributed. The structural properties of the ores are not connected with the sedimentogenesis, but are completely conditioned by the diagenetic process. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk
SSSR(Geological Institute of the Dagestan Branch of the
Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 17, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1959

Card 4/4

KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.

Profiles of iron, calcium, magnesium, and manganese distribution
in different facies of Aalenian deposits of Daghestan. Dokl. AN
SSSR 135 no.3:720-723 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Predstavleno akad. N.I. Strakhovym.
(Daghestan--Geochemistry)

KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.

Mineralogical and geochemical zonation of sideritic deposits in
Daghestan. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 5 no.3:70-84 M. '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR, Geologicheskii institut.
(Daghestan--Siderite)

KHALIFA-ZADE, Ch.M.

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TITLE: Effect of certain complex compounds of trace elements on the phagocytic activity of leukocytes and agglutinin formation in irradiated and non-irradiated rabbits

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 2, 1965, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: rabbit, antibody, vitamin, organoiron compound, organocobalt compound, immunity, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of coamide (complex compound of cobalt chloride with the amide of nicotinic acid), CO₃₀, vitamin B₁₂, ferramide I (complex compound of ferrous chloride with the amide of nicotinic acid), ferramide II (complex compound of ferrous sulfate with the amide of nicotinic acid) and cuprio glutamide (complex compound of cuprio chloride with glutaminic acid) on the phagocytic activity of leukocytes and antibody formation in rabbits immunized against Staphylococcus aureus and irradiated (500 r). All these copper and cobalt compounds stimu-

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lated antibody synthesis in non-irradiated rabbits (coamide and vitamin B₁₂ by 2.3-2.9 times; CO₃₀ by 4.1 times; ferramide I, 2 times; ferramide II, 3.7 times; and cuprio glutamide 4 times). The phagocytotic index was increased an average of 16% in these rabbits (coamide and vitamin B₁₂ - 20-21%; CO₃₀ - 38.7%; and cuprio glutamide - 42%). Neither ferramide showed any effect in this respect. A statistically reliable increase in the number of leukocytes was obtained only with CO₃₀. Coamide, CO₃₀ and vitamin B₁₂ stimulated antibody synthesis in rabbits exposed to a radiation dose of 500r; they had no effect on the phagocytotic index and the number of leukocytes. The best results were obtained with CO₃₀. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

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